# BOMBAY GAZETTE

XXV.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1814. [NUMBER 1282.


## Proclamation.

BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby Proclaim and give notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Associates, Judges of the Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Saturday the fourth day of January next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limit thereof, and the Places & Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies. Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the said time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other Crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1814.

O. WOODHOUSE,
SHERIFF.

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*In the Goods of* NATHANIEL TANNER *late Lieutenant in the Service of the Honourable Company's 2d Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry deceased*

ADMINISTRATION of the above Goods having been granted by the Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to MR. DUNCAN CAMERON of Bombay Tavernkeeper as a Principal Creditor of the deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate or having claims thereon are requested to make the same known to the Administrator without delay.—Dated 27th December, 1814.

J. W. BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

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## BOYCE KEMPT & CO.

WILL SELL

*BY PUBLIC AUCTION*

At their Rooms,

THIS DAY

SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniture, and some Books, the Property of Gentlemen about to leave the Settlement.

A small quantity of Port Wine, English Claret and Noyau in Bottles, and a few Casks of very superior Vin de Grave in Hogsheads, imported by the Ship Indus.

Bombay, 28th December 1814.

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## A CARD.

THE sale of the ship JULIA, formerly the KEEKA, advertised in our last Paper, for this day, is postponed until Monday the 16th January next, when it will positively take place unless previously disposed of by private Contract.

Bombay 28th December 1814

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## G. HIGGS.

HIGGS leave to inform the Public, that he has just received by a Dow, a fresh Lot of Young Arab Horses.

Bombay, 28th December, 1814.

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## NEW CHARTER

*FOR SALE,*

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

A few remaining Copies.

OF THE

Company's New Charter.

PRICE;—7 RUPEES EACH.

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## *NAUTICAL CHRONICLE,*

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAAY.

ARRIVED.—December 24, Ship Duncan, Captain James Burd, from Calcutta.—27, Ship Upton castle, Captain H. W. Beyts, from Manilla.

SAILED.—December 23, the Honourable Company's Cruizer Prince of Wales Lieutenant C. J. Maillard, to Malabar Coast.

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## The Gazette.

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1814.

BEING firmly persuaded that a frigate must, long ago, have left the British shores for India, we have been during the last fortnight more than ordinarily anxious for the receipt of our letters from the other Presidencies, hoping that some of them would convey to us the welcome intelligence of her safe arrival, but we lament to say our hopes have been completely disappointed. By way however of consoling our readers in the absence of more recent intelligence, we have again recourse to the Francfort Journals and to such articles of novelty as the Calcutta papers afforded. The Lady Loudon has brought with her, it seems, English Newspapers, in succession, down to the 22d of June, being one day later than ours extend to. Among the subjects of great and immediate interest the intended fete at Burlington House seems to have been one of the most prominent, and from what we glean, thro' the means of the Francfort Journals, it must have been of a most magnificent description.

The Ball room was parted off into three grand divisions formed by two ranges of columns whose loftiness, lightness and beauty gave a most elegant effect to the whole of the decorations. Every column was adorned with white muslin and the ceiling was arched in the shape of a tent, The saloon destined for the promenade was arched and embellished with white and rose-coloured muslins. It was there in particular that the eye was charmed with the numerous assembly of the most distinguished Ladies in England for beauty, for rank, and for the richness of their dress. At 2 o'clock in the morning supper was announced and then the doors of the saloon, in which was prepared the table destined for the Prince Regent and the Sovereigns, were thrown open for the first time: the table had only 24 covers. The saloon presented a most magnificent appearance, the walls were covered with paintings like a Panorama and the ceiling was coloured blue in imitation of the sky.

Their Majesties table was covered at first with plate of Gold, which was afterwards succeeded by a service of cut Glass, decorated with the arms and Cyphers of the Illustrious Strangers the. On every side in the corners there were two other tables for the noble Managers of the fete and the Guests whom they had themselves invited—a large buffet shaped like an altar was covered with Gold and Silver plate, the same as at the Grande fête given at Vauxhall on the occasion of the batttle of Vittoria. At the end opposite the principal table, the wall was entirely covered with mirrors which reflected all the objects. The number of the Guests was about 2,500. The dancing recommenced after supper and continued until about 6 o'Clock in the morning.

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We are neither methodists, nor puritans; neither do we, horror struck, turn up the white of our eyes, when a pretty girl is talked of; but we love virtue, and reverence religion; (more, we are ashamed to say, than either we practise the lessons of the one, or fulfil the rites of the other) and sincerely thinking that the Emperor Alexander is one of those monarchs, who may justly vie with the best and most truly wise of antiquity, we have with pleasure inserted a short but elegant tribute to his fame, addressed to his sister, the Dutchess of Oldenbourg, by *A Country Gentleman* of England; wherein the author, after giving to that illustrious Prince all the merit he so richly deserves, rejoices, and with reason, at the conquest which the cause of virtue has recently had over that of vice: and wherein he triumphs, but with no unbecoming zeal, at the overthrow of the tyrant, and of that pernicious doctrine which so many, disgracefully wed, that to contend with Buonaparté, you must *like* Buonaparté.

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## Calcu[illegible]

Having [illegible] following [illegible] received [illegible] *of London* [illegible] a place in [illegible] circumstance to [illegible] known to the public [illegible] details of this unfortunate [illegible] ticular than any hitherto publ[illegible]

*St. Helena, 1st June* 14.

"We arrived here on the 19th [illegible] and without meeting any accident until that morning, when we were nearly run down by the *Semiramis* frigate.

"We had made land in the afternoon of the 18th, and the whole fleet hove to for the night; "very dark and squally weather—about 2 A. "M. the frigate, with top sails set and going "through the water about 7 knots, came down "upon us, and before we could do any thing, "was on board. She struck the anchor on the "waist, abaft the fore chains, which was broke, "and then mounted upon our Decks, stove in "the midship port and about 12 top timbers, "when, fortunately without getting entangled, "she slid off our deck, as if she had been launched from a slip in a Dock-yard. Our main "channel has been loosened by the shock so "much, that we have been obliged to get 4 iron "knees here to secure it, but we are making no "water in consequence of it, and it is the astonishment of all the fleet that we have sustained "so little injury.

"The frigate was a perfect wreck, her bowsprit and fore mast gone, and her head was laying upon our deck in the morning; it is very "remarkable that not a man was hurt in either "of the ships." (*Hurkaru, Dec. 3d.*)

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Yesterday morning the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Episcopal See of Calcutta was installed at St. John's Church, where a numerous congregation assembled to witness the solemn Ceremony:—His Excellency the Vice President, the Lord Chief Justice, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Members of Council, were all present.

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THE MIRROR.—Dec. 7, 1814.

The ship Swallow of this port, was at Portsmouth on the 23d of June, when the last part of the fleet, now arrived, were getting under weigh; but owing to her having got round a few hours too late to receive instructions from the Commander of the convoy, she was obliged to wait the sailing of the next Cape or Brazil fleet. Her destination is Madeira, Isle of France and Bengal; and her speedy arrival, with accounts from Europe to the beginning of July, is now confidently expected by her owners.

The Cuffnells, of 1200 tons defined for Bengal, Madras and China, was to sail in August.

The Bengal Merchant was taking in cargo for Madeira, Teneriffe and Java, to load home from thence.

The Radner was to sail from England in July, direct for Bengal.

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## Franckfort Journals.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—29TH JUNE.

Lord Lascelles rose to propose an address to the Prince Regent on the communication of the Treaty of Peace. It was his duty and that of the Representatives of the People to express their congratulations on the Peace, which had been so happily accomplished. He hoped that the House was as disposed as himself to express its approbation of the definitive Treaty. It should be considered that the demonstrations of joy with which it has been received in the Kingdom, proves the universal satisfaction it has afforded. To shew how well the Peace obtained has gained the ends for which the War was at first undertaken, Lord Lascelles read an Extract from a Speech of His Majesty to Parliament in the year 1798 "His Majesty in it expressed his confidence in the firmness and spirit of his Parliament and People to resist a System of aggression which attacks the Independence of all Nations, & which is constantly pursued without any regard to moderationor justice."

During the long contest which had commenced at this period, this System of aggression on the part of France had never changed its Character; she continued to pursue it, till she had subdued the greatest part of the Powers of Europe. It has been principally by England that Europe has been liberated; the English have not only given a noble Example but effectual assistance to other Nations. Without fearing the great plysical force that France could oppose to them, they have successfully resisted all the attacks directed against their financial and commercial Systems. The prosperous issue is due to their perseverance in supporting the burthen of heavy Taxes, the privation of the necessaries of life, and the want of [illegible] for the laboring classes of the Community. [illegible] No other People on Earth have evinced, [illegible] the like circumstances, so much firmness and patience. As to the Treaty [illegible] did not deem it necessary detail of its provisions: the [illegible] of the [illegible]

and we [illegible] hostile fleet [illegible]

The restora[illegible] the loyalty [illegible] the durabil[illegible]

As to that part of [illegible] the Slave Trade, Lord [illegible] vinced that Lord Castlereagh [illegible] means in his power to effect its abolition, and that no blame could attach to him for want of success. The principal object, without doubt, was to conclude Peace with France conformably to the views of the allies.

He moved a long address of congratulation to the Prince Regent on the Definitive Treaty of Peace which he had concluded.

Mr. Gooch seconded the motion. He observed that, from the French Revolution, useful lessons might be derived; nations will learn not to pass their limits; Governments not to sport with the liberties of the people, and the people not to trust too promptly to a liberty inconsiderately acquired. Mr. Gooch could no help attributing our success to the councils of the illustrious Statesman Mr. Pitt, and to two great men who were elevated under his auspices, Lord Nelson and the Duke of Wellington.

Sir John Newport regarded one [illegible] two of the articles of the Treaty, as contrary to the national Character. He spoke particularly of the article which concerns the fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. The French are put in possession of a line of Coast from Cape John as far as Labrador. This is the part the most lucrative of this great branch of Commerce. He made this remark with the design, particularly, that the Government should not fall into the same error in the possible event of a Treaty with America. The Americans in 1810 employed 1,200 Vessels and 12,000 men in this Trade, which might become for them the means of creating a powerful navy. In the month of January last a memorial was presented on this subject to Lord Liverpool, and people were surprised to see this article in the Treaty.

Mr. Rose denied that greater sacrifices had been made to France in this respect than on former occasions. It would be desirable to let her reestablish her commerce without giving her, at the same time, the means of protecting it.


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Mr. Wilberforce said that he would be the last man not to acknowledge the services of his Noble Friend in the negociations which were terminated by the Treaty of Peace or to undervalue those great efforts which, in the course of the last year succeeded in changing the face of affairs in Europe. He would not retrace the twenty years which have passed away and consider the successive variation of opinions according to the variation of circumstances. This enquiry would only serve to irritate and leave every one more confirmed in his individual opinion. It is however unjust to say that the principle of the War has never been changed. Mr. Pitt who combated the violent excesses of the French Revolution, would have as courageously resisted the colossal Power of Buonaparté, who has just fallen the victim of his obstinate perseverance in his system of universal tyranny.

Mr. Wilberforce saw with satisfaction that the present Treaty was concluded before the general arrangement of the affairs of Europe. Confederations founded on just principles and with great designs are in fact useful; but it would be to be bitterly regretted if the Peace of England could be disturbed by the care of securing to each Nation the portion of territory to be allotted to it in the ultimate arrangement. He hoped that in the general congress, the English Government would not engage in any guarantee which can give rise to future War. War unhappily has become so familiar to Nations, that the least thing serves to excite it. As to the fishery of Newfoundland, we need not envy France a share of this lucrative commerce. We should be far from feeling jealousy in thinking of her future commercial greatness; we should on the contrary hope that she will attain that degree of wealth and happiness which a people so great and so generous deserve.

The Habits of France are at present too military for her own repose and for that of the World; the improvement of her commercial advantages will encourage among the French lucrative, and pacific enterprises calculated to ensure harmony.

There cannot be too much praise bestowed on the Ministry for the ability they have evinced in maintaining the union of so many Powers with different interests; equal eulogium is due to the Duke of Wellington who succeeded in fusing harmony into the military feelings of different Nations.

Mr. Wilberforce said that he retained the same opinion of one particle of the Treaty as he had already expressed. He was satisfied that this subject will present great difficulties, and he was disposed to think that France has not [illegible] credit to our [illegible] abolition of the Slave Trade [illegible]

[illegible] Naval [illegible] was [illegible]

[illegible] arrival of *Bonaparté* at [illegible] landed in a flying [illegible] the plague having made its [illegible]

[illegible] to Mr. S. [illegible] tributed the [illegible] disgust with [illegible] all the other [illegible] by France herself. [illegible] articles of the treaty [illegible] he regretted that there was [illegible] concerning the French Establishments on the Island of Madagascar. If they should be renewed, they might become dangerous; as the population of the Isle of France is entirely foreign and the Isle of Bourbon will become a French Possession.

Mr. S. Wortley spoke in favour of the amendment. The War has been terminated on the same principles upon which it was undertaken.

He opposed the formation of the present ministry; but after the recent conduct of its Members he felt it to be his duty to congraulate them.

Mr. S. P. Grant considered some of the articles of the Treaty to be imprudent, and others as very adverse. It is very true, he observed, that no state can regard itself as in security without a general arrangement, & he could not view with pleasure that England had made a seperate Treaty with France. No nation is more interested than England in the balance of Power. He was of opinion that she could not now have so much influence in the congress as if she had not first made her sacrifices; he admired the principle of moderation, disengaged from all personal interest, & the liberality of her cessions; but should we not, said he, have assumed at the congress an attitude more imposing, if we had retained in our hands the ceded Colonies, and thence have been in the situation not only to make representations but demands?

"Whatever, said Mr. Grant, might be my opinion of the article concerning the Slave Trade, it does not appear to me certain that the French Government could have preferred War to the relinquishment of that Trade. I know not if this fault of Ministers can or cannot be repaired. I would not however exchange my name, humble as it is, for all the honours which have been conferred on the noble Lord, accompanied by the misery of having revived that Traffic."

Mr. Canning wished he could pronounce, without any discussion, that the Treaty was the most glorious that England had ever signed; he differed in opinion with the Noble Lord, as to the possibility of France conceiving herself under the necessity of continuing the war on account of the Slave Trade. He thought that this condition "no abolition no colonies" would not have prolonged the War. We had, said, the assurance in our own hands. When we put forward the principle of the cession of Colonies for the peace of the World, it would have been well to have added to it the abolition of the Slave Trade.

These objections solely rest on the difference of opinion as to the manner of attaining the object desired by all. I can impute blame to myself, as well as to others, for not having, in the address of the 3d of May, given more force to the demands of Parliament, which would then have served as an instruction to Ministers. The article of the Treaty is however signed, ratified and irrevocable, & it is not permitted, therefore, to speak of it with reproach or Contempt.

However if the abolition be not decided in the Congress, there will be much reason to fear for the result of the measure stipulated by the Treaty.

With the exception of this article there was nothing in the Treaty which did not receive the entire approbation of Mr. Canning. He spoke of the Fishery of Newfoundland—but only to fix the attention of Ministers that they might not act towards America as towards France, whose interests are comparatively less.

Replying to the opinion of Mr. Grant on a general pacification, Mr. Canning asked what advantage it would have been to have led France to a Congress, in the precarious State in which she found herself, and to have introduced her into the midst of the assembly of the Potentates of Europe.

He said he could not examine particulars, but as with the exception of what is to return to the House of Austria, Italy will be composed of independent states, he wished to know if the fate of the Kingdom of Naples was entirely fixed, or if it were yet to be subject of negociations.

After a magnificent eulogium on the conduct of England, from the commencement of the War, Mr. Canning said that, since such is the state of this country, hopes may be entertained of great results. He thought then that the House ought to carry, to the foot of the throne, the expression of its gratitude for the benefits which the Nation has received, and now enjoys.

Mr. Hammersley declared that, if vigorous measures were taken to secure an indemnity to the Slave Trade in all circumstances [illegible] should be an indelible [illegible]

## FASHIONS.

LETTER FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT PARIS, MAY 22.

"A Revolution, of at least equal importance (in the imagination of the Parisians) as that which precipitated their Tyrant from his seat, is on the eve of taking place in this metropolis. The Empire of Fashion has been invaded, as well as the Empire of France. It totters on its basis, and a few English Ladies will have had the honour of having done as much good in the cause of good taste and elegance, as the Allied Warriors in that of justice and independence. If despotism degrades the mind, it also debases taste, and its unfortunate victims, afraid, and perhaps at last unable, to attain any elevation of thought, grovel in the low and the senseless, till their utmost efforts can only produce the perfectly foolish or perfectly ridiculous. The latter was the *sole* characteristic of the French fashions at our arrival, and nothing can account for it but the blinding effect of despotism, when it is considered that these fashionable *monstrosities* were invented in the face, and in defiance of the purest models of taste, ancient and modern, collected in the famous and unequalled gallery of the Louvre. With those at hand, how can ladies be pardoned for presenting no other aspect in all public places, than that of walking bundles, crowned with something like a chimney pot or stove's pipe, surmounted with high black waving feathers, like the plumes at a funeral? The contest between French folly and pride, and English taste and good sense, was of long duration. The simplicity and elegance of an English lady's dress, were no sooner seen at Paris than laughed at. Every thing was attempted to drive them off the field. Staring, pointing, mocking, were constantly employed by both sexes, and it was confidently anticipated that our fair countrywomen would be obliged to strike, and to cover their faces, and load their heads with a tower two feet in height, to raise their waist up to their shoulders behind, so as to assume the hump backed appearance of the French ladies, and to wrap themselves up in heavy shawls, under a burning sky, disposed much in the style of our apple women. This hope, happily, was unfounded. With due spirit our wise countrywomen stared and laughed at the starers and mockers, and made no alteration in their dress. The consequence of their firmness was at first a great deal of abuse of the English little hats, but proves at last a considerable change in the Parisian Fashions, which has lately been announced through the official medium of the Marchands et Marchandes de Modes. It is, however, rather a composition, than an unconditional surrender. They save their honour by saying, that though they adopt the English fashions they *Frenchify* them; but as they reduce the height of their bonnets at least a foot and an half, and restore the waist of the ladies to its natural state, it is evident that the alteration will be of sufficient magnitude to deserve the name of a revolution in, or rather a renovation of the empire of taste and elegance in France. Honour to the spirit of the 20 or 30 British ladies by whom this eye-gladdening effect has been produced.

I promised you in my last the words of "the French God save the King" as it is called, and now enclose them. The music is not altered.

Des Bourbons generaux
Le retour en ces lieux,
Comble nos veux!
Avec eux et par eux,
Ainsi que nos ayeux
Soyons heureux!
Nos yeux sont eblouis,
Nos maux evanouis,
Nos coeurs epanouis,
Vive Louis!
Fils de Henri le Grand,
Sur nous, des haut du rang
Que Dieu te rend,
Lette un regard clemens
Et recois le serment
Du sentiment,
Vois tes jours embellis
Tes ordres accomplis,
A jamais retablis
Vivent les Lys.
La Paix calme les airs,
Et la terre et les mers,
Plus de revers!
Les cieux sont entre ouverts
Aux fraternels concerts
De l'Univers.
Les peuples dont les loix
Garantissent les droits
Chantent tous d'une voix
Vivent les Rois!

## THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE OPERA.

The Opera House on Saturday night presented one of the proudest scenes ever witnessed in England; the monarchs of three of the most powerful nations in the world, familiarly seated together on the same bench, as private gentlemen, in cordial union and pleasant converse, surrounded by the instruments of their triumphs; here Lords Castlereagh and Liverpool, there, the immortal Blucher; in another part, Russian Princes and Generals—Warriors, Diplomatists, & Statesmen of renown, met the eye at every turn, while shouts of exultation, murmurs of gratitude, saluted the ear at every new incident. On no other occasion had the [illegible] before the public, & the well together presented [illegible] ration, rose to enthusiasm.

Unless, at least, if it was not intended, to interrupt the delight of the people, and to convert the general harmony, the national rapture, into factious tumult and offensive strife. The applause which greeted the three Monarchs as each entered and bowed, had scarcely ceased, when in a box on the opposite side of the house the Princes of Wales presented herself. Some few hands clapped, and an attempt was made to create a public schism, but it was soon put down by the general feeling of the unseasonableness of the occurrence, and by the expression of sentiments very different from those which it was expected would prevail. Every one knew early in the day that the Regent was to accompany the illustrious Strangers to the Opera, and every one knew that he had publicly pledged himself never again to meet the Princess in public or in private. By his public character he was bound to accompany the Allied Monarchs; he was but discharging his duty in being at the Opera—no circumstance compelled the presence of the Princess; but her presence endangered the general harmony and menaced with a grosser affront the British Nation in the person of its Sovereign. For, how affronting would it not have been if a contest had arisen between clapping & hissing, with reference to the Prince and Princess of Wales, such as occurred 15 years ago, when the Princess went every night to the Opera, where she was applauded at the expence of her husband, and if this contest had taken place before the illustrious Sovereigns our visitors? What would have been their distress at being made the chief witness of such a squabble, to have found themselves placed in a conspicuous station only to behold party rancour instead of cordiality and rejoicing? The public fully felt these considerations, and the partisans of the Princess soon discovered the prudence of being silent. The Regent was not at all embarrassed; sitting between the two other Sovereigns, with his usual gracious manner he held apparently, a pleasant conversation with them and talked much, particularly to the Emperor of Russia. The Princess looked out of spirits, and really as if she were unwell. We proceed to a more particular account of the Opera.

About 10 o'clock, Lord Bathurst, in a Court dress, and Lord Aberdeen in regimentals, with the ribbon of the Thistle, appeared in a box on the right of the house. This was considered as an announcement of the near arrival of their Majesties, and the general eye was turned to the opposite side. A little after 10 a loud clapping welcomed the Duke of Cambridge, who, with the Duke of York both in the Field Marshal's uniform with the ribbons of their Orders, entered the Dutchess of York's box. About half past ten an Aide-de-camp entered the State box and the house rose as by one impulse, to do *honor* [illegible] entrance of the distinguished visitors. [illegible] peror of Russia, the King of Prussia [illegible] the Prince Regent, appeared together [illegible] received with a burst of applause. [illegible] reigns bowed deeply, the applause [illegible] ed; and "God save King" [illegible] thousand voices. The company [illegible] and it was sung, Grassini and [illegible] taining the principle parts. In th[illegible] Sovereigns joined; the feelings [illegible] grew excited as it went on and be[illegible] the national anthem resounded from [illegible] that immense multitude. While the [illegible] still stood, it was encored and again [illegible] universal acclamation. Much might be fo[illegible] to the warmth of national joy, at the gl[illegible] termination of their country's struggles, [illegible] ven something more might be allowed [illegible] pride of a great people at seeing amo[illegible] the noble, and gallant, and renowned me[illegible] career they had but lately followed with anxie[illegible] ty, and whom they now looked upon crown[illegible] with final success, and coming to give and re[illegible] ceive honor, such as no stranger ever deserv[illegible] or found in England before. They seemed to [illegible] not unconscious of this sentiment, and did [illegible] that could be done by repeated bows and pla[illegible] dits to express their gratification. The Sta[illegible] Box was in the Second tier over the Prince's P[illegible] vate Box; it was large & showily fitted up wi[illegible] white and crimson satin draperies fringed wi[illegible] gold. A small Box on the right for the receptio[illegible] of the Young Prussian Princes was elegantly d[illegible] corated with blue and silver. The Prince Rege[illegible] in a Field-Marshal's uniform, se[illegible] be Cen[illegible] the Emperor on his left, whi[illegible] om the pos[illegible] of the box, commandi[illegible] he fullest view of the house, was the seat [illegible] honor; the King of Prussia on his right. The appearance of the Emperor is now familiar to the public, but we have seldom seen a countenance in which his known characte[illegible] ght be more distinctly traced.—A large [illegible] oral, handsome front, a mild eye, features [illegible] of collectedness and dignity, a bold and manly person, completely what might be pictured [illegible] the idea of one of those men, without whom [illegible] Lavater says, "the world could not go on." He wore a scarlet uniform with large gold e[illegible] lets, the ribbon of the Garter, large cocked [illegible] and plume, and made constant use of a gla[illegible] The King of Prussia's appearance is perfectly m[illegible] litary. His countenance not unlike that of [illegible] who has seen some painful days, strongly mar[illegible] ed with care, but masculine and composed. H[illegible] complection peculiarly brown, and unaided [illegible] his uniform, which was deep blue, with a cl[illegible] embroidered collar, and covered with Order[illegible] the Garter. The Prince Regent looked in l[illegible] health. The rest of the box was filled with [illegible] whose names are now "familiar in our m[illegible]

[illegible] newly figure, broad-faced and dark, with a pro[illegible] sion of coal black hair, stood behind the Emp[illegible] or, Lord Castlereagh in uniform, and with o[illegible] garter, conversed continually during the rest with the King of Prussia, (Lord Liverpool who also wore the garter over his uniform, stood with Sir Willian Congreve behind the Regent's Chair; in the next box the King of Prussia's nephew & sons, fine looking boys, with Sir Charles Stewart, & at intervals General Bulow & other foreign officers were seen. The Prince of Orange [illegible] with the Dutchess of York in the box beneath.

The Opera still continued, but of course without being thought of. It was to receive further interruption. About 11, the cry of "Blucher," "Old Blucher," was heard; and this brave man was seen taking his seat in one of the lower boxes. The plainness of his dress, a brown coat, at first obscured him; but he at last was prevailed on to throw open his bosom, and his crowd of Orders made him fully distinguishable. Phisiognomy is still too imperfect a science to justify strong conclusions; and among that multitude whose powers have been feebly called on by the smoothness of their career, the mind may lie buried in the countenance. But among the men on whom we were now looking, there had been peril and pressure, all that could disturb and develope the lineaments both of body and mind.

Battle and council, and the deep and solemn agitation of moments on which the fate of the world might depend, had stamped their expression, and there was scarcely in the whole stately assemblage, one whose history we might not have followed in his features. The illustrious visitors seemed to admire the opera, but their attention was oftener and more naturally turned at the house, which, when it rose at the entrance and departure of their Majesties presented in its combination of youth, beauty, rank, and outline a display almost amounting to the sublime. A hymn, by Puoitta, was sung after the Opera.

It was mentioned at Barbadoes, while Lieut. THOMPSON was there, that *La Pique* frigate, of 36 guns, the Honourable Captain MAITLAND, which was cruizing in the Mona Passage, had fallen in with a large American frigate, supposed to be the *President*, when *La Pique*, being to leeward, lay to and fired a gun, with a British ensign flying at each mast-head. The enemy not bearing down to her, the crew went to Captain MAITLAND and requested he would use every endeavour to come to action, when he immediately read to them his instructions from the Admirally, "not to seek an engagement with any of the large American frigates, but, at the same time not to avoid a contest," and stated his regret at being so situated as not to be able to try the chance, as he was fully persuaded, from the knowledge he had of his crew, that the British flag would never be tarnished in any contest.

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